

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-10 without prejudice:

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Please add New claims 11-20 to read as follows:

11. (New) A reflector comprising:

- a heat radiating means composed of a concave mirror-shaped substrate;
 - a light-to-heat converting component arranged on the light-reflecting surface side of the heat radiating means for absorbing light of a predetermined wavelength range to converting it to heat;
 - a specific wavelength range reflecting component which reflects light of a specific wavelength range onto the light-to-heat converting component and permits light of the predetermined wavelength range to pass therethrough; and
 - a buffering component disposed between the light-to-heat converting component and the specific wavelength range reflecting component for buffering so that the light-to-heat converting component and the specific wavelength range reflecting component will not come in direct contact with each other and for permitting light of the predetermined wavelength range that passes through the specific wavelength range reflecting component to pass therethrough,
- the reflector being characterized in that the light-to-heat converting component, the buffering component and the specific wavelength range reflecting component are laminated in the order mentioned over the reflective surface of the heat radiating means and joined in surface contact with one another, and projections and indentations are formed over the entire, joined interface where the light-to-heat converting component and the heat radiating means are joined, to diffuse light of a specific wavelength range so that the reflected light will not concentrate on a particular point.

12. (New) A reflector comprising:

- a discharge-type arc tube emitting light;
 - a heat radiating means composed of a concave mirror shaped substrate having a thermal conductivity of $10 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$ or greater;
 - a light-to-heat converting component arranged on the light-reflecting surface side of the heat radiating means for absorbing light of a predetermined wavelength range, radiated from the discharge-type arc tube and converting it to heat;
 - a specific wavelength range reflecting component which reflects light of a specific wavelength range, radiated from the discharge-type arc tube onto the light-to-heat converting component and permits light of the predetermined wavelength range to pass therethrough; and
 - a buffering component consisting of an organic resin, disposed between the light-to-heat converting component and the specific wavelength range reflecting component for buffering so that the light-to-heat converting component and the specific wavelength range reflecting component will not come in direct contact with each other and for permitting light of the predetermined wavelength range that passes through the specific wavelength range reflecting component to pass therethrough,
- the reflector being characterized in that the light-to-heat converting component, the buffering component and the specific wavelength range reflecting component are laminated in the order mentioned over the reflective surface of the heat radiating means and joined in surface contact with one another, and projections and indentations are formed over the entire, joined interface where the light-to-heat converting component and the heat radiating means are joined, to diffuse light of a specific wavelength range so that the reflected light will not concentrate on a particular point.

13. (New) The reflector according to Claim 1, wherein projections and indentations are formed over the entire, buffering component side surface of the light-to-heat converting component, so that light of a specific wavelength range that could not be absorbed but was reflected will be made incident once again on the light-to-heat converting component and so that light that could not be absorbed but was reflected will not concentrate on a particular point.
14. (New) A reflector comprising:
- a heat radiating means composed of a concave mirror-shaped substrate;
 - a light-to-heat converting component arranged on the light-reflecting surface side of the heat radiating means for absorbing light of a predetermined wavelength range to convert it to heat;
 - a specific wavelength range reflecting component which reflects light of a specific wavelength range onto the light-to-heat converting component and permits light of the predetermined wavelength range to pass therethrough; and
 - a buffering component disposed between the light-to-heat converting component and the specific wavelength range reflecting component for buffering so that the light-to-heat converting component and the specific wavelength range reflecting component will not come in direct contact with each other and for permitting light of the predetermined wavelength range that passes through the specific wavelength range reflecting component to pass therethrough,
- the reflector being characterized in that projections and indentations are formed over the entire, buffering component side surface of the light-to-heat converting component, so that light of a specific wavelength range that could not be absorbed but was reflected will be made incident once again on the light-to-heat converting component and so that light that could not be absorbed but was reflected will not concentrate on a particular point.

15. (New) A reflector comprising:

- a discharge-type arc tube emitting light;
- a heat radiating means composed of a concave mirror shaped substrate having a thermal conductivity of 10 W/m·K or greater;
- a light-to-heat converting component arranged on the light-reflecting surface side of the heat radiating means for absorbing light of a predetermined wavelength range, radiated from the discharge-type arc tube and converting it to heat;
- a specific wavelength range reflecting component which reflects light of a specific wavelength range, radiated from the discharge-type arc tube onto the light-to-heat converting component and permits light of the predetermined wavelength range to pass therethrough; and
- a buffering component consisting of an organic resin, disposed between the light-to-heat converting component and the specific wavelength range reflecting component for buffering so that the light-to-heat converting component and the specific wavelength range reflecting component will not come in direct contact with each other and for permitting light of the predetermined wavelength range that passes through the specific wavelength range reflecting component to pass therethrough, the reflector being characterized in that projections and indentations are formed over the entire, buffering component side surface of the light-to-heat converting component, so that light of a specific wavelength range that could not be absorbed but was reflected will be made incident once again on the light-to-heat converting component and so that light that could not be absorbed but was reflected will not concentrate on a particular point.

16. (New) The reflector according to Claim 11, wherein the heat radiating means is composed of an aluminum substrate and also provides the function of the light-to-heat converting component.

17. (New) The reflector according to Claim 11, wherein the light-to-heat converting component is formed by anodizing aluminum in an aqueous solution of chromic anhydride.

18. (New) The reflector according to Claim 11, wherein the buffering component is film-formed on the light-absorbing surface side of the light-to-heat converting component by calcining Si resin or polyimide resin at high temperatures.
19. (New) A light source device including a reflector according to claim 11, in addition to a light source.
20. (New) A projection display apparatus including a light source device according to Claim 19.